

The Washington Times

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JULY CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of July was as follows:
July 1..... 41,532
July 2..... 41,771
July 3..... 41,771
July 4..... 41,771
July 5..... 41,771
July 6..... 41,771
July 7..... 41,771
July 8..... 41,771
July 9..... 41,771
July 10..... 41,771
July 11..... 41,771
July 12..... 41,771
July 13..... 41,771
July 14..... 41,771
July 15..... 41,771
July 16..... 41,771
July 17..... 41,771
July 18..... 41,771
July 19..... 41,771
July 20..... 41,771
July 21..... 41,771
July 22..... 41,771
July 23..... 41,771
July 24..... 41,771
July 25..... 41,771
July 26..... 41,771
July 27..... 41,771
July 28..... 41,771
July 29..... 41,771
July 30..... 41,771
July 31..... 41,771
Total for the month..... 1,285,535
Daily average for the month..... 41,469

The net total circulation of The Times (daily) during the month of July was 1,264,630, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for July to have been 40,794.

Sunday.
The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sunday during the month of July was as follows:
July 1..... 38,507
July 2..... 38,507
July 3..... 38,507
July 4..... 38,507
July 5..... 38,507
July 6..... 38,507
July 7..... 38,507
July 8..... 38,507
July 9..... 38,507
July 10..... 38,507
July 11..... 38,507
July 12..... 38,507
July 13..... 38,507
July 14..... 38,507
July 15..... 38,507
July 16..... 38,507
July 17..... 38,507
July 18..... 38,507
July 19..... 38,507
July 20..... 38,507
July 21..... 38,507
July 22..... 38,507
July 23..... 38,507
July 24..... 38,507
July 25..... 38,507
July 26..... 38,507
July 27..... 38,507
July 28..... 38,507
July 29..... 38,507
July 30..... 38,507
July 31..... 38,507
Total for the month..... 1,212,435
Sunday average for the month..... 38,772

The net total circulation of The Times (Sunday) during the month of July was 1,212,435, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by the number of days of publication, shows the net Sunday average for July to have been 38,772.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

Persons leaving the city for a long or short period during the summer can have The Times mailed to them at the rate of thirty cents a month, or seven cents a week. Addresses may be changed as often as desired. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING REFORM IS NEEDED.

There is certainly need of such a reform as that proposed by Herman A. Metz, former comptroller of New York city, who has donated \$20,000 for the collection and dissemination of information on municipal accounting. When one starts out to get information concerning the fiscal affairs of American cities he encounters an almost hopeless task. Hardly any two use the same system of keeping their accounts, and it is therefore almost impossible for an investigator to make comparisons among them.

Alonso Tweedale, auditor of the District of Columbia, and president of the National Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers, in a communication to Mr. Metz, makes the very pertinent observation that "no contribution has been made for an object which is destined to give such large results, it being evident that uniformity in municipal accounting and reporting, and the adoption of the best methods of financial administration, will save the citizens and taxpayers of the United States millions of dollars."

The problem of municipal government has been given a great deal of serious attention during the past decade. We have discovered that we've made a botch of the administration of municipal affairs. We are just beginning to consider the desirability of making economic reforms that will eradicate municipal evils and promote efficiency in municipal work. The proposed research to be carried forward by the use of Mr. Metz's donation should do much to get us started on the right road.

SPENT \$370 TO GET \$24,450 FOR CITY.

Does it pay to try to get conventions for Washington?
Is the "convention city" movement under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce wise and practical?
Do the men who contribute to the expense of getting and entertaining conventions reap a profit on their investment?

Is the \$18,000 which has been pledged for convention work for this year worth what it will bring?

These are some of the questions that Washington business men have been asking themselves this summer. To their credit, it should be recorded that they've decided to take a chance on the convention city proposal, but at the same time it must be admitted they've been "going it blind" to some extent. They've demonstrated their willingness to try out the experiment without feeling absolutely certain it will pay.

If they will persevere the following they need be uncertain no longer. Here is a conclusive answer to the above set of queries.

The Esperanto convention just held was relatively a small convention. The total number of delegates was but 800. Half of them were here ten days. The

other half were here but seven days. Certainly the money spent by the visitors averaged \$3 a day each. Such an estimate is undoubtedly too conservative, but for purposes of illustration, let us put it at that figure. That means that \$20,400 was brought into Washington and left here by those attending the Esperanto gathering.

But this isn't all of the benefit the city derived in direct, cash results. The secretary of the society has maintained an office here for ten months at an expense of about \$1,300. He has lived here with his family for ten months at an expense of about \$2,000. He has spent \$500 for printing and \$50 for flags and decorations. This makes a total of \$24,450 that has been put into circulation in Washington on account of the Esperanto meeting. Had the convention not been held in this city, Washington would have been poorer today by just the same amount.

Turning to the debit side of the ledger, let us see how much it cost Washington to get that \$24,450. The Chamber of Commerce spent \$70 to send its secretary to Chautauqua, N. Y., to invite the society to meet here. Later it contributed \$300 toward the expenses of the meeting.

That's all. A return of \$24,450 on an investment of \$370 is pretty good, isn't it? Could any business man ask a better reason for his enthusiastic and material support of the convention movement?

VICE PRESIDENT SHERMAN JOINS THE "IN-BADS."

Vice President Sherman is just now the most distinguished member of the National In-Bad Club. Besides being indirectly accused of political trickery by the President of the United States, he and his organization have been made the object of attack in their own bailiwick by the former President of the United States. The situation is unique. What will come of it no one can foretell.

Colonel Roosevelt openly and enthusiastically urged the people of Utica to return their progressive State Senator to Albany. Sherman and his friends are fighting this man with all the power they possess. The Colonel not only showed a desire to oppose Sherman at home, but he has declared himself in the New York fight on the side of Governor Hughes and the progressives, and again the "Old Guard." While Colonel Roosevelt is away his friends and the Hughes organization will exert every effort to gain control of the State convention. On the other hand, the "Old Guard" leaders are mad because they have been thrust into a tight box as a result of their rebuff to Roosevelt, and they will fight back with all their might.

While the control of New York State is the prize, outside of New York chief interest in the struggle just now centers about Vice President Sherman. He has maintained silence on the Taft letter to Grismore, and has started West to make speeches for the Republican Congressional campaign committee. Whether he will be able to clear himself of the implied charges of Mr. Taft and escape the public condemnation which those charges have already aroused is a question. His part in the Roosevelt repudiation but serves to complicate politics that bears on 1912. Logically, Mr. Sherman would be a candidate for renomination for Vice President. The New York situation, however, might very easily eliminate him from consideration for this office. If the present strained relations between Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman exist through the remainder of their terms, political conditions at the Capitol will be even more complex than they have been during the first and second sessions of this Congress.

In the meantime, Colonel Roosevelt will be talking politics in the West. By the time he returns to New York State we will probably be in possession of some definite, authentic evidence as to what part he will play in the politics of 1912.

OLD CHINA GIVES A HINT TO YOUNG AMERICA.

A visiting Chinaman, who is also one of the largest merchants in the East, has been telling the New York reporters why it is that American manufacturers are not making larger gains in their dealings with the Chinese, as compared with those of other nations. What he says is not new, but it should make an impression upon wide-awake business men. This is one reason given by Low Gek Seng for the lack of American commercial progress in the far East:

There is a great contrast between the methods of those few Americans who try to do business in the far East and those of merchants of other nationalities, particularly the Germans. The American wants to sell you something he already has in stock, something made in standard sizes or shapes. He tries to sell you what he thinks you ought to have, rather than what you really want. On the other hand the Germans first send men through the various countries to study local demands, and then they try to satisfy them. They are obliging, and they are most careful about filling orders and about packing and shipping.

Consular reports and other reliable sources of information have conveyed similar information for a number of years, but, apparently, it has fallen on deaf ears. It is not remarkable, therefore, that Mr. Low remarks:

The American business men may have enough push at home, but they don't display that quality in the East.

When Old China can say that to Young America and produce the evi-

dence, it would seem to be time for chambers of commerce and other business organizations of the United States to wake up.

JUDGE LINDSEY'S NEIGHBOR ON HIS WORK.

A man from Denver is quoted as saying that Judge Lindsey of that city, noted throughout the country for his work in behalf of juvenile delinquents, is an overrated man. He says:

"Ben" Lindsey is a personal friend of mine, but I can hardly say that the people of Denver think him the great man that the Eastern people seem to believe him. Many Denverites believe that he has accomplished nothing more in that city than any other man of ordinary intelligence would have done had he been thrown into the same position Judge Lindsey was. His rise to fame was something in the way of luck.

Many things which men do and through which they achieve fame are easy to do. Opportunities knock at the door of everyone. Suddenly some man accepts the chance and hundreds of other wonder that they didn't grasp it themselves. A thing accomplished generally seems easy. Every judge in every city of the land would like to do with sending children to jail could have done what Judge Lindsey did in reforming the methods of treating juvenile delinquents. It was Judge Lindsey who actually did it.

There is nothing strange in the fact that Judge Lindsey's neighbors don't think as highly of his work as those who are not so closely associated with him. That is human nature. The late Postmaster General Hatton used to tell a story of his visit to his old home after he had attained prominence in political life. Driving over with a stage driver who did not recognize him, Mr. Hatton remarked that "a man named Hatton used to live about here." The driver recalled the fact. "Well, what did the folks say when they heard he was made Postmaster General?" asked Mr. Hatton. "Oh, they just laughed," remarked the imperturbable driver.

However, it is doubtful whether the Burlington railroad will go to the extent of reducing fares as a result of the lighter load its trains haul since the Eliot five-foot box shelf was pitched out onto the right of way.

Russia's order for a million and a half dollars' worth of new guns should do much to bolster up the faith of the man who is inclined to doubt that the theory of universal peace is spreading rapidly. Considering the generous treatment they received at Columbus, it would be inexcusably ungrateful for the Ohio men to be inclined to doubt that the theory of universal peace is spreading rapidly.

For fear habit might cause them to overlook it, it is suggested that Washington boosters make use of the fact that one of the town's greatest attractions is a winning baseball team.

If it's true that 20 per cent of our typoid fever is contracted at summer resorts, the stay-at-home man need not be in such a bad plight as he imagined.

Considering the great peace-making records of both parties, it would have been surprising if Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft had not gotten together.

Some live newspaper hunting for a real, exciting contest should start a guessing bee on "What's T. R. going to do?"

Iceland reports that Hecla has begun to smoke. She must have been reading stories about the gay set in New York.

His two months of strenuous silence having passed, why shouldn't the colonel celebrate by cracking a head or two?

It would be interesting to know what Smith and Brown do, between terms as governor of Georgia.

If "Sunny Jim" can muster a smile under the circumstances, he's surely well named.

Mr. Sibley's attack of ill health might almost be designated providential.

UGHT TO MAKE GOOD.

"I don't understand why our new infielder doesn't make good."
"Why?"
"He's homely enough."—Birmingham Age Herald.

Short Talks on Classified Advertising

"Custom without reason is but an ancient error."

(Proverb.)

You, Mr. Business Man, who do not believe in classified advertising because your business has always been conducted without, or possibly, for similar reasons, do not believe in newspaper advertising of any kind, cannot be too fully impressed with the truth, absolute, in this proverb.

Progress in business, as in all things, is dependent upon new ideas, new departures, new enterprises. Consider what advertising has done for the commercial world. Consider what it has done and is doing now for local business houses of every nature. Read the fac-simile letters reproduced daily on one of the classified pages of The Times, in which the advertisers themselves TELL YOU of their success with Times Classified Advertising. Then call up The Times office or send postal to the Classified Advertising Manager, who will be glad to send representative to explain and SHOW YOU how you can INCREASE YOUR business at an expenditure of a few cents daily.

Talk To The Town Through The Times
The Average Ad Costs Less Than 25c.

TWO DEAD, 5 SAVED, IN BOAT COLLISION

Panic When Excursion Steamer Runs Down and Sinks Launch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Two persons were drowned and five others were rescued with great difficulty early today when the steamer Maclester, running between this city and Coney Island, sank a launch in New York bay.

The dead are Mrs. Mary Kops, fifty, of Mariner's Harbor, S. I., whose body was recovered, and David Sines, of the same place, engineer of the launch. The two other occupants of the launch were suffering greatly when rescued, but will recover.

The smash took place at the Lehigh Valley railway trestle across the bay. The accident threw the 200 men, women and children on the excursion boat into panic.

Passengers dived after the seven persons in the water, but two sank before they could be reached.

THOUSANDS SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO U. S.

Moros Chiefs Take Oath Before Secretary of War Dickinson.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—Forty thousand Moros, represented by their chiefs, took the oath of allegiance to the United States before Secretary of War Dickinson at Zamboanga, on Mindanao, according to dispatches received here today.

The Filipinos of the island, numbering 10,000 asked to be given the reins of government. The Moros threatened if such a step were taken to exterminate the Filipinos.

WIT OF WOMAN SAVES A CHILD

ALLENSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Milton Ruch, of Schadt's School House, found her year-old baby apparently dead in its cradle, choked by mosquito netting, which it had become entangled in. With admirable presence of mind she employed artificial respiration and the child recovered consciousness just as a doctor arrived.

The physician said but for the mother's energy the little one would have died.

Concerts Today

By the U. S. Marine Band, at the Marine Barracks, at 5 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SANTELMANN, Leader.

PROGRAM.
March, "American Spirit".....Buglione
Overture, "Massanello".....Abner
Musical Ballet, "Faust".....Gounod
Cornet Solo, "The Premier".....Llewellyn
(Musician Arthur S. Whitcomb.)
Waltz, "Mia Cara".....Hammerstein
Grand Scenes from "Rigoletto".....Verdi
Characteristic, "Way Down Upon the Swanne River".....Myddelton
"The Star-Spangled Banner".....

By the U. S. Engineer Band, at Washington Barracks, at 8 P. M.

JULIUS KAMPER, Chief Musician.

PROGRAM.
March, "Nibelungen".....Wagner
Overture, "Soldiers and Sweethearts".....Bergenholtz
Waltz, "Delores".....Walteufel
Selection, "Rigoletto".....Verdi
Polish National Dance, "Kuyawa".....Wienawski
Excerpts from "The Fair Co-Ed".....Luders
"The Star-Spangled Banner".....

MISS WHITING AGAIN AT VIRGINIA SPRINGS

Returns From Her Visit With Miss Draper At Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Miss Alice Whitling, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whitling, who returned to the Virginia Hot Springs, where she has been spending the summer with her parents, in a day or two from Manchester-by-the-Sea, where she has been visiting Miss Margaret Preston Draper.

Miss Helen Parker is visiting Miss Annie Fowell at Newport.

Mrs. George E. Wilder has arrived at Narragansett Pier, for the remainder of the season.

Sir Robert Hadfield and Lady Hadfield, the latter a sister of the Attorney General, George W. Wickham, who have been spending some time in California, have decided to prolong their stay there for several months, and have leased the villa Mira Vista at Montecito, for their stay.

Miss Mary Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland, who is now the guest of Miss Elsie Aldrich, at Warwick, R. I., will join the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer, in a day or two for a visit to the city, and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, at their camp at Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mrs. Samuel Hill has arrived at Lenox and will spend the balance of the season at the Red Lion Inn.

Mrs. C. Bernard Edwards and young son of Mobile, Ala., are visiting relatives in Washington. Mrs. Edwards will remain here until autumn, when she will be joined by Mr. Edwards, who will spend his vacation hunting in Maryland.

Mrs. B. Krulwich and sons, of New York, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Schosberg.

Mrs. Marguerite Prescott, of Washington, who is spending the summer at Narragansett, was among the spectators at the tennis and polo matches yesterday.

Charles E. Dunlap, of Washington, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, at Newport.

Mrs. James F. Barbour and Miss Marguerite Barbour are spending the late summer at Narragansett, and are presently identified with the social life of the Washington colony.

Miss Barnes Wedded To Ralph T. Crane.

The marriage of Miss Clara A. Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Barnes, and Ralph T. Crane, of Falls Church, Va., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. E. J. Lukens performed the ceremony, which was attended only by a small gathering of relatives and intimate friends.

The bride wore her traveling outfit, a tailored suit of dark brown, with a brown hat and carried a large basket. Mrs. Cecil Fielding, sister of the bridegroom, acted as matron of honor. She wore a dainty gown of white and lavender and carried mauve asters.

Edwin Barnes, brother of the bride, was best man for Mr. Crane.

After an informal reception to the guests at the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Crane left for a Southern bridal trip. They will reside at Falls Church, Va., after September 15.

Howard S. Reeside and Master Hamner Reeside sailed from New York yesterday for Europe. Mr. Reeside, and Miss Elizabeth Reeside, at Milan, where they have been since early summer.

Miss Reeside has been continuing her studies in music at Milan. Before returning to this country in the fall, Mr. Reeside and his wife and daughter will make a tour of Europe.

SOCIETY LEADER MUCH IMPROVED

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—Reports from the hospital here are that Mrs. Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, is as comfortable as could be expected, after an operation for appendicitis. Her recovery, it is said, is only a matter of time.

On account of her illness, Mrs. Biddle could not take part in the society given at the Newport Casino Theater for the benefit of an Italian children's summer mission in New York.

What's on the Program in Washington

Tonight.
Camp Meeting at Great Falls, Va.—Cars leave thirty-sixth and M streets every twenty minutes.
Washington Hive, No. 9—Lawn fete, Melrose avenue, Hyattsville.

Amusements.
Columbia—"Raffles," 8:15 p. m.
Academy—"Wildfire," 8:15 p. m.
Chase-Polite vaudeville, 8:15 p. m.
Casino—Continuous motion pictures and vaudeville.
Cosmos—Continuous motion pictures and vaudeville.
Avenue Grand—Vaudeville and motion pictures.
Gaiety—"London Belles," 8:15 p. m.
Lyceum—"Girls From Dixie," 8:15 p. m.
Mystic—Motion pictures and vaudeville.
Masque Auditorium—Motion pictures.
Georgetown Open Air Theater—Motion pictures and vaudeville.
Glen Echo—Dancing and motion pictures.
Old Park—Music and vaudeville.
Chevy Chase Lake—Section of Marine band.
Howard—Music and motion pictures on roof garden.
Arcade—Vaudeville and motion pictures.

Excursions Today.

Mt. Vernon and Marshall Hall—Boat leaves Seventh street wharf 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.
Old Point Comfort and Norfolk steamer leaves Seventh street wharf 8:45 a. m.
Protected Home Circle—Excursion to Chesapeake Beach. Trains leave District line 2:30, 5:30, 7:45 and 9:45 p. m.
Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis electric line—Low rates to Baltimore on account of Moose convention. Full information at city ticket office, 123 New York avenue.
Steamer St. Johns leaves Seventh street wharf 7 a. m.
Steamer Charles Macalester leaves Seventh street wharf for Indian Head, 6:30 p. m.

(The Times will be pleased to announce meetings and entertainments in this column. Phone or write announcements.)

BALLINGER ANSWERS CRITICS IN LETTER

Declares Accusers Have Failed Utterly to Produce Proof.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Stung by the many attacks made on him Secretary of the Interior, Richard A. Ballinger, has issued a statement defending his course.

This is his first answer in detail to critics.

In it he attacks the policies of his predecessor, James R. Garfield, friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and the man who was the initial cause of the Ballinger-Pinchot row. Mr. Ballinger also declares his stand and that of President Taft have been the same.

Mr. Ballinger says: Out of the multitude of accusations lodged against me, by political conspirators, in not one instance have by accusers been able to produce any facts in support of their assertions. As the President has expressed it, "they contained mere chreds of suspicion." In the last analysis they cannot be dignified as even legitimate criticism.

It may be said there is a difference in method of administration between my conduct of the Interior Department and that of my predecessors.

Respects Constitution.

Whatever difference may be found in my administration of the public domain, I have felt the necessity of having the authority of Congress with which the Constitution has lodged sole powers to prescribe the law regulating the public domain.

In the other case any action when considered desirable was deemed authorized unless there was some statutory prohibition against its exercise. This doctrine is too absurd to warrant serious attention. It may appeal to the "hair trigger reformer," but not to any one grounded in the principles of our institutions. The offense of which I appear to be guilty is not being a lawless conservationist.

What is there in conservation that can be made a political issue, or for that matter a national issue any more than it has always been an issue, such as patriotism, civic virtue, and righteousness have always been issues?

What is there about it that calls for excitement, bitterness of spirit, or contention? Nothing. I flatter myself that I have done as much to contribute to the rational conservation of the public domain as any one. This is not a defense, as I never conceived that my defense was called for by me against the blatant statements that I was not in harmony with the best uses of our resources.

Works With President.

And further, it should be known that I have been at all times in complete harmony with the views of the President. This is manifest by reference to the message of the President to the last Congress on the subject of conservation.

As Secretary of the Interior working in entire accord with the President and Congress, we have secured most important legislation for the protection of the public domain than for many years past.

I have not made use of advertising methods, but am seeking to bring about material and useful accomplishments in the way of legal authorization of the remainder of our public resources from misuse, monopolization, and waste.

In view of conditions, I am opposed to the withholding of any lands in the public domain, reserved or unreserved, that are capable of giving strength and permanent prosperity to the country in agricultural, commercial, or industrial pursuits.

When the clouds of contention have rolled away, the record will be my vindication, if vindication is necessary.

CALL BRYAN SIMPLE; ONLY FEW PRESENT

Former Senator's Funeral Held Today At Oak Hill Cemetery.

With only a few relatives, his daughter, and several very intimate friends of the family present, the funeral services for former United States Senator William Jennings Bryan were held at 11 o'clock this morning in the chapel at Oak Hill Cemetery.

There were no pallbearers, and the burial ceremonies were very simple. Senator Call was a member of the upper legislative body for eighteen years, first taking his seat in 1870 and ending his last term in 1887. He was elected to the Senate immediately after the civil war, but was not allowed to take his seat on that occasion.

Although never a particularly brilliant statesman, he had the faculty of attracting far more attention than many men of great influence and much more political prominence.

Call Attacked Party.

Upon his failure to return to the Senate he became strongly indignant at his party, and made repeated attacks upon the new Florida regime.

At the time of William J. Bryan's succession to the seat left vacant by Senator Mallory's death, Senator Call attracted a great deal of notice by his determined opposition to Bryan being allowed to take his seat. He filed a memorial with the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections protesting that Senator Bryan had no constitutional right to the seat.

The memorial was so complicated and involved, however, that the committee refused to take action upon it.

Senator Call's health had been falling rapidly for the last four years, and it was realized by the physicians that he would never recover from the attack of apoplexy sustained last Saturday at his home. His daughter, Miss Lucy Call, who was out of town at the time of her father's seizure, was notified, and reached here the following day.

She, together with other relatives, were with him at the Emergency Hospital at the time of his death, yesterday morning.

Stricken At His Home.